Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE 8 Olivia. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Country Sport. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Robin Hood CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-2-Releaned. CASINO-S:15-About Town.

COLUMBIES THEATRE-8:15-You Youson. DALY'S THEATRE-3-Stoddard Lecture-S:15-Shore

EDEN MUSEB-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Sowing the Wind. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-Mrs. Dascot. GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-1492. HARLEM OPDRA HOUSE-8:15-A Woman of No Im-

HERRMANN'S THEATRE-12:30 to 10:30-Vaudeville. TS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip to Junior Senator of the State.

LYCIZUM THEATER SAME TO Seep in Wolfs Clothing The Amazon. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 8-Midway Plaisance.

MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB THEATRE-S:15-MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALA-8:15-Grossmith. PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Butterflies.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE-8:30-Charley's Aunt. AR THEATRE-8:15-On Probation.

HATH STREET THEATRE-S-A Man Among Men. 237 4TH-AVE -9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. The Tiffany Chapel

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Sthave, s. e. cor. 233-st.

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West 42th-st., between 7th and 5th aves.
4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
3d-ave., between 75th and 75th sts.
3d-ave., between 75th and 76th sts.
3d-ave., near Glets.
Enst 47th-st., corner 3d-ave.
East 12th-st. near Madison-ave.

New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Eight persons were seriously wounded by the explosion of a bomb in front of the Chamber of Deputies in Rome; several arrests its first council, approved the draft of the Queen's speech; the speech may promise disestablishment sued a manifesto expressing distrust of the new === The Reichstag committee has adopted the Russian-German commercial treaty as a whole, ____ The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

Congress.-Both branches in session. The Sen ate: Mr. Sherman made an argument against the Bland Seigniorage bill; the Tariff bill as revised by the Democrats of the Finance Committee was made public, ____ The House: The bill to abolish the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department

Domestic .- At a mass-meeting in Troy a committee of one hundred was named to see that the murderer of Robert Ross, the Republican watcher, was brought to justice. - Governor Flower transmitted a message to the Assembly vetoing the Troy Bi-Partisan Election Inspectors bill. ____ The preliminary trial trip of the new battleship Indiana was held, and the ship proved to be a success, ==== Daniel Coughlin was acquitted in Chicago of the charge of complicity in the assassination of Dr. Patrick H. Cronin. - The trial of the Pollard-Breckinridge suit was begun in Washington. City and Suburban.-A fatal fire occurred in

Eighth-ave. The Riverton Club won the pigeon-shooting match with the New-Utrecht Street-Cleaning Department went on strike. Strilling silk-weavers at Paterson, N. J., stoned | the benefit of trusts, the hostility of Free Tradone of the men who refused to go out. Preparations were completed for beginning the Senate police inquiry, ==== Further developments in the affairs of Hunter, Clarke & Jacob reveal more wrong-doing by Herman Clarke than was at first discovered. - Stocks active and materially lower. Sugar Refining fell 61/2 and the Granger stocks about 1 per cent, but the movement was general and the closing was weak.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 39; highest, 49; average, 44%.

The bad management of the Street Cleaning Department shows no signs of improvement. In fact, whatever progress is visible is in the other direction. Affairs reached such a state yesterday that the 700 drivers and hostlers went on strike because they had not received their wages promptly. The fault seems to have been wholly with the Street Cleaning Department, Commissioner Andrews was severely taken to task in the conference which the strikers held with him. Among other things they demanded that the rules and regulations of the department be so formulated that the employes may know exactly what is expected of them. It is remarkable that occasion for such a request should exist-or, at any rate, it would be if Commisjoner Andrews had not exhausted the possibilities of surprise in the maladministration of his important department.

The investigation of the Police Department will begin to-day, several members of the committee being already in the city. The first subject to be taken up will be the responsibility of members of the police force for the frauds committed at the last election. Little difficulty, we presume, will be found in making good this point, judging from the character of the witnesses summoned. The police investigation has been greatly delayed. Now that the committee are at last getting to work the people will expect them to work diligently and probe unspar-

Governor Flower appears to have not the slightest appreciation of the responsibility rest-

posed in a spirit of complete indifference to no time royal decrees were issued on the day Mosquito Indians, instigated by British agents, HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8:15—The Princess of Trebi- lature will greatly increase the indignation al- for the first time, sincere exposition of the might be opened in Nicaragua. The Monroe make some wholesale convictions to insure the ready aroused by his action and that of the financial situation of this Kingdom, already so

Public opinion in Troy expressed itself unmission and control in any part of inspectors in Troy he was making it certain takably at two great meetings of citizens held with the earnest and almost despairing words, and them to be a second despectation.

The British Government agreed to cease to of inspectors in Troy he was making it certain with the earnest and almost despairing words, and them to be a second despectation.

The British Government agreed to cease to of inspectors in Troy he was making it certain with the earnest and almost despairing words, and the control in any part of the British Government agreed to cease to of inspectors in Troy he was making it certain with the earnest and almost despairing words, and the control in any part of the British Government agreed to cease to of inspectors in Troy he was making it certain with the earnest and almost despairing words, and the control in any part of the British Government agreed to cease to of inspectors in Troy he was making it certain with the earnest and almost despairing words, and the control in any part of the British Government agreed to cease to of inspectors in Troy he was making it certain with the earnest and almost despairing words, and the control in any part of the British Government agreed to cease to of inspectors in Troy he was making it certain with the earnest and almost despairing words, and the control in any part of the British Government agreed to cease to of inspectors in Troy he was making it certain with the earnest and almost despairing words, and the control in any part of the British Government agreed to cease to of the cease to of t last evening. The political murder which "God save our dear country?" stained Tuesday's election was roundly denounced, and a most imperative demand that the authors of the crime be punished was made. Senator Murphy was named as the person primarily responsible for the woes of the city, The outcome of the meetings was the appointment of a Committee of One Hundred to see that justice is done to all concerned in the erimes and outrages which have given Troy Rapid Transit Commission has bestowed its atsuch an unenviable reputation. The people are thoroughly aroused and in dead earnest.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The emergence of the Tariff bill from the secret closet of a sub-committee into the Senate Finance Committee, to which it was referred more than a month ago, is ground for congratulation. It terminates a most scandalous manipulation of markets, based on true or false accounts of extraordinarily mutable decisions in secret. It opens to the light of day some part, at least, of the bargaining, jobbery and log-rolling which, in connection with stock speculation, have caused the long delay and the amazing variety of decisions. The wisdom of a stubborn incredulity, which has been repeatedly advised, will now be appreciated by those who have believed, not wisely but too well, the whispers from the secret committee-room. They find that the bill reported is in many respects not at all what they had been led to industries is more deliberate and more complete, its inconsistent sectionalisms and favoritisms are more absurd, and its surrender to certain monopolies is more abject than Democrats had anticipated.

It was the Wilson bill when it came from the House and was referred to the committee. It has become the trust companies' bill during its underground journey of a month from the clerk's desk to the committee-room. The Sugar Trust, the Whiskey Trust, the Lead Trust and other combinations and organized monopolies have changed the character of the bill materially. Though they have not gained all they profess to want, they have gained what the Demoeratic leaders in the Senate loadly assured the country would never be conceded. The blunt statement in caucus that pledges had been given to the sugar refiners and the whiskey distillers before heavy contributions were secured in 1892, and that these pledges must be kept, told a story which was all the more shameful because nobody seemed to recognize its shataefulness. It is an old device of threatened monopolies to get all the advantages they can incorporated in a bill, and then to persist in opposition in the hope of getting still more. In this case the sugar and whiskey Senators may still play the rôle of Oliver Twist, but the bili has been radically changed already.

It is changed still more in its shameless disregard of principles professed by the party in power. Though it would yield a larger revenue than the bill as it came from the House, it is even less entitled to be called a tariff for revebecause the principle that such duties should be levied and the rates so adjusted as to return needed revenue with the least burden have been made. - The Rosebery Cabinet, at | to the people has scarcely been regarded in any part of the bill. The proposed sugar duty, if as much sugar should be consumed at an adof the Church in Wales; the Parnellites have is- vance of a cent or more in price as was consumed during the last fiscal year, would yield about \$40,000,000. The reported advance of 20 cents in the tax on whiskey, if consumption at the higher price should not decrease, would yield about \$20,000,000, but partly to the trust and only an unknown part to the Government. The added duties on coal and iron ore and lead would add nothing considerable to the revenue, and the manufacturing schedules are so altered, duties being lowered in some schedules to invite larger importations, and raised in others to placate a few Senators, that it is even more uncertain whether the proposed bill, exclusive of the sugar provision, would yield a customs revenue of \$125,000,000 than it was whether the Wilson bill would yield that amount. To expect the consumption to continue as large as it was last year, with higher prices and industries everywhere prostrated by foreign competition, is obviously unsafe. As it stands, the bill does not appear by any means certain to raise revenue enough for the needs of the Government, even with the income tax, which is retained.

There is as much uncertainty as there has been at any time about the action of the Senate Pinance Committee. On the one hand there is the reported disgust of the President at the team at Woodlawn, L. I. ==== Employes of the | changes made in secret conclave, the strong opposition of Senators who do not want taxes for ers to duties on crude materials, and the growing conviction of business men that there can be no improvement unless tariff revision is entirely stopped, and the existing law suffered to remain in force. On the other hand, party necessities in Western and Southern States make it imperative that the Democrats should pass some tariff bill, even if a bad one, and the temper of the majority in the House is distinetly hostile to many of the changes designed to satisfy trusts and the Senators from favored localities. At times it looks as though the Senate committee might yet be compelled to report the Wilson bill with little change, and let the open Senate take the responsibility of altering or defeating it.

ITALY'S BURDEN.

mitted by Signor Crispi and his Finance Min-sent ashore at Honolulu in a crisis of the doister, M. Sonnino, to the Legislature at Rome with the object of effecting a settlement of the Queen had been dethroned and a Provisional terrible economic crisis in which Italy is now Government established. They also assumed involved. After explaining that the total in- that this intervention in Hawalian affairs indebtedness of the Treasury exceeds \$100,000, volved wanton violation of international en-000, to which must be added the deficit of gagements, especially with Great Britain. Why \$38,000,000 for the fiscal year 1894-95, it pro-should they not attach some importance to the poses to grapple with the difficulty by effecting | intervention of the British Government in Nicasavings to the amount of \$10,000,0000 a year, raguan affairs on behalf of the chief of the Mosand by an increase of the revenue to the exquito Reservation? Why should they regard tent of \$20,000,000 by means of additional taxation. The income tax upon personal property is to be raised by nearly 7 per cent, and will now amount to no less than 20 per cent levled upon the gross income, without regard to deductions made by the State in the interest on the public debt. That is to say, a man enjoying an income of \$20,000 per annum will have to surrender \$4,000 thereof every year to the Government under the head of income tax alone.

The Government further announces an increase in the price of salt, which is a State | with Spain in 1783 and 1786 but subsequently monopoly, and in the excise on spirituous liquors, the general duty on spirits being augmented to 20 per cent. The duty on corn is to be raised from 5 to 7 frances per quintal, which | 1848 the State Department continued to de- which they receive is of great value. Gradu-

the Legislature yesterday, was apparently com- 4 and 41/2 per cent. With the object of losing When the canal scheme was first broached the posed to using city funds for the St. Mary's, poswhat took place there. Not only does be justify following the presentation to Parliament of this took possession of Greytown. Nicaragua aphis refusal to approve the bill which would have financial scheme, giving immediate force to the pegled to the United States Government for proverely lectures the Legislature for failing to ing for the ratification of the Legislature. Unpass the general Non-partisan Inspectors law at fortunately, there is no talk whatsoever of refor the murder committed by a fellow-Democrat which is the key to the entire difficulty and the lish claims to sovereignty over the coasts of afford to lag behind. an earlier date. Not a hint of regret is given ducing the enormous military expenditure, in carrying out the known wishes of Senator | principal cause of the crisis. Under the circum- | Central America. To accomplish that end he Murphy. The spectacle presented by the Gov- stances it is not astonishing that the Italian admitted Great Britain to an equal share in ernor in his nonchalant remarks to the Legis. Parliament should have been appalled by this, the protectorate of any interoceanic canal which terribly overburdened with taxation, nor is it taining a series of promises which were never to be wondered at that the Minister of the fulfilled. Public opinion in Troy expressed itself unmis- Treasury should have concluded his statement

THAT BUSHE ATROCITY.

pleasing. Not one of all the plans, impracticable and fantastic, for providing this city with new means of transportation on which the tention during the last three years has been sensible citizens than this. Outside the Commission and the Manhattan circle it has found scarcely a single individual to befriend it. It has been rejected by common consent, and the general supposition has been that the Commission had abandoned it. But now it suddenly looms up as not only a possibility, but a probability. A majority of the Commission are said to be committed in its favor, and there is talk of submitting it to the Aldermen in a few days, and putting up the franchise at auction immediately thereafter.

This singular resuscitation is coincident with the commendation by the Chamber of Commerce and other industrial organizations of exground rapid-transit system. The coincidence is found expression, strongly favors that proposition, in consideration of the general excellence expect. Its slaughter of many manufacturing of the routes and methods of construction recommended by Mr. R. T. Wilson and Mr. Hewitt, and the apparent certainty that pridecisive action. So much at least is indicated the centrol of the canal, by all that has been said and done with refer ence to the project in this city during the last month. It is a curious circumstance, therefore, be revived as if for the express purpose of sidetracking the municipal underground plan, by that an alternative project has strong official guishing in prison cells. Others are anxiously

The Tribune has frequently expressed the system might advantageously be permitted, and that opposition lines could be laid out with a and treacherons corporation. The new structuses, zigzagging through important thoroughwould be a hideous disfigurement. The planalization of this project. And yet we are compelled to believe that the outrage is immediately threatened, and that it is likely to be consummated if a determined protest is not forced home on the Commission. From the hour of its birth that body has been engaged in furnishing proofs that it was under bonds to the Manhatan Company. It has steadily misemployed its powers in the service of that corporation and against the interests of the community. It has forfeited public confidence, and is now apparently on the verge of earning public execution. It ought to have been abolished in time to avert the possibility of such mischief as it is now plotting. But it may not yet be too late for public opinion to intervene for the preservation of public rights and the public welfare.

A CHANCE FOR GOOD DIPLOMACY. British operations on the Mosquito senhoard, The American Consul at Greytown has report-The Isthmus account of the affair gave an adplanation of the movement. Nicaraguan military forces had been sent from Greytown to of his Hawaiian intrigues, apparently knows nothing about the international aspects of this affair and cares less. He is quoted as remarking that while he is glad to have definite information, he does not attach any particular importance to the matter, and will take no action until further details are received.

We would have supposed that both the President and Secretary Gresham would take a lively interest in this affair. They have been different to the landing of British marines in No more startling financial scheme has ever | Central America? They contended that a great been laid before a Parliament than that sub- wrong was done when American marines were gation? mestic affairs of the islands when a barbarous with languid interest an invasion of Central America by Great Britain, which is in direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Monroe Doctrine? Secretary Gresham would do well to rouse his scattered faculties. If he turns to a map of Central America, he will discover that Bluefields is the nearest port to the entrance to the Nicaraguan Canal.

If Secretary Gresham will consult the records of his Department, he will soon be convinced for the support by the State of the schoolship that the British protectorate over the Mosquito Reservation, which was renounced in treaties American republics, was never recognized by

ing the Troy Election Inspectors bill, sent to existing 5 per cent loans are to be reduced to tippling chiefs and mock coronations at Belize. our Tammany Board of Apportionment are optection and serious complications arose, which port schoolships in a penerous and dignified ject was to secure the withdrawal of all Eng-Doctrine was compromised for the sake of ob- simplest rights of citizens in that town?

> ments of Belize. Instead of abstaining from colonial acquisitions, it established new settle-The sudden reanimation of Mr. Bushe's ele- twelve years it clung to its protectorate over vated railroad scheme is suspicious and dis- the Mosquito Coast and then abandoned its pretensions under conditions which left it at liberty to intervene as the guardian of the its of the Reservation were fixed, its autonomy domination of Jamaica negroes, and the sovereignty of Nicaragua has been nominal. The recent appearance of a few companies of Nicaraguan troops has been the signal for the landing of British marines with artillery for the protection of the Mosquito Government.

These are facts which we commend to the attention of the President and Secretary Gresham. They will find them of great importance in connection with the Monroe Doctrine and Mayor Hewitt's proposal that the city should the Nicaragua Canal. If they have the patriotuse its credit for the construction of an under- ism and good sense to take advantage of the opportunity, they can do much to redeem the a striking one. Public epinlon, so far as it has disreputable record which they have made in Hawaii. The landing of the British marines at Bluefields is in direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It offers impregnable ground for the abrogation of that convention, and in view of the embarrassments caused by treaty vate capital will not for a long time to come. stipulations for a joint protectorate over the if ever, be willing to embark alone in an under- Nicaragua Canal, that result would be a subtaking of such magnitude. We believe there stantial gain for American diplomacy. When ject may prepare the way for intelligent and to be released from all engagements respecting

THE NOMADIC DIFFER.

watching developments and concluding that the lot of the Divver henchman is not so serene opinion that some extension of the Manhattan and beautiful as it has been in more remote times. Others, too, are tossing up coins to see whether they shall cut and run or stay and trust fair prespect of public benefit. But we deny to their "pulls," Among all those who are out that Mr. Bushe's plan fits into such a scheme of jail there is a growing feeling of uncasiness, the largest size loose somewhere. of improvement. It is obviously conceived in suspicion and depression. We call the attentainty, doubt and gloom? We are aware that and blundering almost beyond belief. continent they could not do more at one stroke would be comparatively easy to collect a new Bushe scheme without delay. in execution of their purpose than by the re- band, while a search the world ever could | searcely reveal another Divver.

terings among those who, having been left to way lead themselves to a place which offers a little more safety than their present position gives. How, then, could Mr. Divver explain this to Tammany Hall? How could be convince the sachems that be was still the matchless leader whose boast it is that there are no Republican votes to speak of in his district after the ballots are counted? How could be account satisfactorily for the desertion of the sublime cause of the Wigwam by a Congressman and The State Department has received official scores and scores of others? Is it not worth Information from Minister Baker in Nicaragua | his while to consider this possible and probable confirming rumors from the Isthmus respecting | embarrassment? There is another point. Generosity and loyalty endear chiefs to their followers. Self-sacrifice is a jewel to them. Would ed that fifty men were landed from the ship-of- it not soothe his friends who are now living in war Cleopatra to preserve order at Bluefields. retirement at the expense of the State to know that he was near at hand to offer his sympathy ditional detail, the landing of two pieces of and condolence? Could be not, too, with his artiflery, and supplied also an intelligible ex- inspiring presence strengthen and cheer those who are not yet in jail to hope and courage? Would they not feel that so long as he stayed Binefields, and the chief of the Reservation had among them they would at least not suffer a mysteriously disappeared, and there was trouble | worse fate than his? A question of even greatover the succession. Secretary Gresham, who er importance to claim the attention of Justice has been exceedingly torpid since the collapse. Divver is the contingency of his presence being needed by a Grand Jury, a District-Attorney, a judge and a jury, to aid the cause of justice. Suppose the Grand Jury should wish to question Mr. Divver about election methods in his district. Might it not cause him some embarrassment to be so far away that he could not be quickly reached? Might not his motives for keeping so great a distance between himself and the Grand Jury and District-Attorney's office be cruelly misunderstood? Would it not greatly exercised over the landing of American make his blood tingle and his cheek burn to marines at Hawaii. Why should they be in- think that just because he was bundreds of miles away when he was wanted in New-York people should accuse him of evading an investi-

All this being taken into consideration, there fore, does not Justice Divver agree with us that the proper place for him at the present time is right here in New-York City? If he should be wanted to make explanations he could then reply immediately in person, whereas while he is wandering upon the face of the earth it might take months and even years to reach him. There is great need for him here. His friends who are in trouble would like his advice and counsel. The people would like to have him here so that at a moment's notice they could call upon him should his valuable presence be required by justice. The prosecuting officers of the county could no doubt find in him a great assistance in their work. Everybody like to see him. Will not Justice Patrick Divver restore himself at once to New-York City?

A bill is now before the Legislature providing St. Mary's. Much excellent work is done on this schoolship, and it is managed admirably. It is not a reformatory, and the boys on board revived after the establishment of the Central | do not come from the riff-raff of the population. They are engaged in preparing for honthe United States Government. From 1820 to orable and useful careers, and the training in on him for the bloody outrages which oc- naturally means an increase in the price of nonnee English pretensions based upon com- ates of the St. Mary's are in much demand for

curred in Troy on Tuesday. His message veto- bread, and finally, the rates of interest on the pacts between the Governor of Jamaica and places on vessels. Our Tammany Mayor and the the Troy on Tuesday. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. It cannot

Independent nominations, like injunctions, "don't go" in Gravesend. Must the courts

Governor Flower knew perfectly well that in The British Government agreed to cease to refusing to sign the bill for non-partisan boards Was it because he wanted a dishonest election ments and enlarged its domain in Belize. For that he refused to sign it? On the face of the The burden of proving the contrary rests upon

The District-Attorney's office in Kings County Reservation. By a treaty negotiated in 1860 is in an extremely unsatisfactory condition. The between Great Britain and Nicaragua the lim- District-Attorney takes long vacations, and neglects his duties just at the time when he could more justly and strenuously condemned by was guaranteed and British subjects were accomplish the largest and most important rearmed with political power. Complications sub-suits in the public interest if he really desired to sequently arose, and the questions at issue were serve the people instead of the Brooklyn Ring. submitted to the Emperor of Austria for ar- Such influences have been brought to bear on the bitration. By virtue of this treaty and the grand juries in Kings County within the last few award the Reservation has continued under the weeks that the indictments which had been prepared against certain prominent Ring politicians have been reconsidered and withdrawn. A great triumph for law, order and decency was accomplished when McKane was convicted. But all the McKane perjurers remain to be punished still, and all the Ring politicians of Brooklyn who have been violating the election laws and other laws with the greatest boldness and recklessness should be brought to book. Meanwhile District-Attorney Ridgway is taking one of his long vacations far away from the scene of pressing and urgent duties.

> The Park Board has had enough of Michael J Fenton, the "labor expert." If the Board could be induced to get as tired of itself as it did of Fenton the gity would have no reason to

Some startling charges of mismanagement of the Brooklyn Bridge have been made in the State Senate It is certain that the Trustees of the Bridge in some years have been miserably a general desire that a bill to carry out this Great Britain neglects to carry out in good inefficient or incompetent. Their administration plan should be laid before the Legislature at an faith the pledges upon which that convention of this great highway between New-York and early date, in order that discussion of the sub- was based, the United States Government ought Brooklyn has, at times, been full of the worst tinetly commonplablunders, and many people shrewdly suspect that there has been in some seasons a vast deal of as of the last, is its catholicity. Among the constealing in handling the Bridge moneys. The vases of large size an academic composition Bridge police is made up of bad material, and Gérôme, "Cleopatra Before Caesar," is balanced by lacks discipling. The Tribune has insisted for a piece of sentimental genre by Israels, the latter lacks discipline. The Tribune has insisted for While Police Justice Patrick Divver is lead- years that a complete revolution in the manageing a nomadic life, enjoying the rich fields and ment of the Brooklyn Bridge is of the utmost green pastures of distant climes, here in New importance. If an unsparing investigation of all York his tribe is in sore straits. Some of it: the accounts, of all the methods, of all the exof sentiment on the rapid transit question, but members, as Justice Divver is aware, are lanwould cause a great stir in New-York, in Brooklyn and all over the country. Any one who observes the immense hosts of people who use the Brooklyn Bridge cars every day, and then studies the figures of receipts and expenditures turned in by the officers of the Bridge, cannot help believing that there is a whole screw factory of

the interest of the Manhattan Company, and if tion of Justice Divver to this condition of affairs | The Rapid frankit Commissioners have excarried out would put the people of this city among his faithful tribesmen, and we ask him hausted the patience of the people of New-York. still more completely at the mercy of that selfish | is it fair for him thus to leave them in uncer- They have been dilatory, inefficient, incompetent Justice Divver has explained that this climate. will arouse the most serious public indignafares and skirting a public park on two sides, when election investigations are under way, is tion if they waste any more time over the extremely unfavorable to that robustness and indefensible and inexcusable Bushe plan for demands a permanent sacrifice on the part of hardiness of health which are necessary to the new elevated railroads. This scheme is the city out of all proportion to any service perfect completion of so distinguished a career wholly in the interest of the Manhattan which it is capable of rendering. If those who as he wishes his to be. We have no doubt, company, and is intended to defeat any advocate it were pledged to do nil in their too, he feels that the leader should be spared. practicable and valuable plan of genuine rapid power to make New York the ugliest city on the though the whole tribe should perish, since it transit. The commission should cast out this

But Justice Divver should not overlook the were "little joker" tissue ballots, and canvassconsideration that his protracted absence might our who would count them. The Mississippi cause serious embarrassment, not only to plan comprised shotguns, and ruffians who would his kinsmen, but to himself. Suppose, for in- use them freely; chiefly before Election Day. stance, several laundred of his followers should. The Troy, N. Y., plan-for it is not justly to be decide to make a clean bolt, and this is not at charged against this whole State-embraces the all unlikely to happen; there are already mut- deadly use of revolvers by murderous ward heelers on Election Day, and within the sacred lead themselves, think that they should straight- precincts of the polling-place; a United States Senator who is the patron and protector of the heelers, and an eminently respectable Governor who encourages and promotes the whole infamous business by vetoing legislation that would break it up. On the whole, the Troy plan seems rather the most infamous, the most deliberately and elaborately devilish, of the three,

PERSONAL.

Professor Daniel G. Brinton is the principal member of a committee appointed to form an "International Whitman Society."

Prince Colonna, who has recently come so prominently before the public, is not known in Italy by that name. His family name is Colonna; but his title is Ferdinando-Marco Antonio Giuliano, Prince of Galatro, Prince Colonna, properly so called, is Giovanni Andrea, Duke and Prince of Pallano and Tursi, Duke of Marino, Prince of Avella and Son-nino. He is now more than seventy years of age, and is distantly related to the Prince of Galatro.

"Letters," written under the reign of Louis XIV, are well known to the American students of the French language. Many of these "Letters" were dated from Les Rochers, a coquettish-looking castle two leagues distant from Vitré. She was not born there, however, and neither at Parls, though it is so stated and engraved upon a plaque of white marble placed upon the front of a Parisian house, Place des Vosges, where Victor Hugo lived for several years. Mme, de Sévigné was born in the village of Bourbilly, near Semur, in Burgundy; but she resided mainly at Paris, in the Kernevalec private hotel, which is known at present as Hôtel Carnavalet, and which has been transformed into a municipal artistic museum.

Certain Democrats in Michigan say that Don M.

Certain Democrats in Michigan say that Don M. Dickinson has begun to loom as a Presidential candidate. In a few months, if he makes the right financial arrangements, he will bloom; and then, about the time the nomination is made, he will go up the flume. At least, that is what the pessimists say. Don himself, however, is anything but a pes-

THE TRIBUNE COAL AND FOOD FUND.

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Mrs. B.
V. P. S. C. E., of Monticello, N. Y.
Mrs. J. R. W. Clifton Springs, N. Y.
David Selig
J. A. Brooks, Dunkirk, N. Y.

(The Tribune Coal and Food Fund is composed of contributions from the public, and every dollar of it is applied directly to the relief of destitute people in this city after careful previous investigation by experts as to their actual wants. Ordinarily this relief takes the form of uncooked food, or coal. All expenses in the management of the fund, salaries and incidentals are defrayed from the same source from which The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund has been so long conducted. Supplies furnished to the destitute are purchased by wholestale at rates lower than any private family can procure them, and often at rates one-half to two-thirds less than the poor in the ordinary way actually pay for them.

In investigating destitute cases, and sometimes in their relief. The Tribune Coal and Food Fund uses

pay for them.

In investigating destitute cases, and sometimes in their relief, The Tribune Coal and Food Fund uses freely the machinery of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, and many others of the best organized charities in the city. Agents of these, or other workers among the poor who wish to make use of this fund for the relief of their poor, should apply in person to the Rev. Williard Parsons, at The Tribune. Applicants themselves should not be sent to The Tribune office.)

DRAMATIC DANCES AND GAMES.

MR. KREHBIDL'S FOURTH LECTURE AT THE WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB.

The fourth lecture of the series by H. E. Krehhiet, at the Woman's University Club, No. 23 West Forty-fourth-st., was given yesterday afternoon, The subject was "Dramatic Dances and Children's Games." The lecturer was obliged to condense a large amount of material. Those hearers who felt the more interest in the origin of the drama wished that the whole lecture had been devoted to dramatic dances; those who found the relationship and meaning of the games of children the more fascinating wished that the discourse had concerned to self with this part of the subject alone, those who saw clearly the connection of the two and appreciated their equal and correlative importance, the sentiment was that there ought to have been two lectures at least, and perhaps more Children are, as Mr. Krehbiel says, the preservers of tradition in these days. Their games and the songs that go with them keep in recognizable form, as the lecturer was able to show, relics of old dramatic entertainments, and through them the way is clearly traceable back to the religious origin of the drama and the dance. The lecturer described the dramatic element of the

primative dance and traced some of the steps of primative dance and traces some of the steps of its development into the Greek tragedy. The moral of the whole lecture was that nothing that ever was could be lost. Mr. Krebbiel believed that ever was could be lost. Mr. Krebbiel believed that ever stage of the progress, from the religious dance to the highly perfected drama, could be found now existing somewhere in the world. He had been able to trace several of them at the World's Fair particularly in the Chinese and Javanese theatrea, and in the care monial dances of the American Indiana. The connection of modern children's games with these old forms of the drama and of worship, is readily seen if Mr. Krebbiel's theory is accepted that in the familiar "Ring around a Rosy," the "Rosy" refers to the old German Dame Holle, a beneficent goddess, who has suffered much from misrepresentation. If this theory is not accepted the connection remains the same, and is not hard to recognize. "London Bridge is Failing Down" was cited as probably the best known and most widespread of all the games of this character, and the old supersitious reverence for bridges and bridge builders was connected with it. "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush" also has numerous forms and family connections. Others whereof the relations and bearings were treated were "Sowing the Millet Seed." "Here Come Three Lords Out of Spain." 'Oats, Perse, Beans and Barley Grows," "Frog in the Middle," and "Happy is the Miller." Several of the songs which enter into these games were sung by Miss Marie Van, and one, in Russian, Mrs. W. R. Hedden, Miss Mary Forcest, Miss Grace its development into the Greek tragedy. The moral was given by a choir consisting of Miss Van, Mrs. W. R. Hedden, Miss Mary Forrest, Miss Grace Gregory, Miss Clara Franklin and Miss Babetra Huss. The last lecture will be given on Thursday afternoon of next week, the subject being, "Hiawatha and the Rites of the Condoling Council of the Iroquois."

PICTURES AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

It is a difficult thing to form every month during ures. In February the new art committee of the Union League Club went energetically to work, and its efforts produced a very satisfactory exhibition. This month the same amount of energy has doubtless been expended, but the usual difficulties have arlsen, and the same reward has not been secured, The proportion of first rate pictures is small, and there are many pictures on the walls that are dis-The best characteristic of the present exhibition,

being done in the most free and broad manner of a painter who is always disposed to generalize This picture by Israels is perhaps the despest source of pleasure to which we can refer upon this ccasion. The spirit of the work is so tender, the gray and tawny notes, that you find in the work what it is one of the greatest privileges of art to give, repose. Landscape art, when it is good, gives this sensation, and we may cite in support of the statement several examples here by Wyant, Bogert, Derth and Coffin, it is a far cry from the aptitude and richness of the late Mr. Wyants two pictures to the small, polished, gray study by Mr. Coffin, yet we can discern in the latter a gamine sympathy for nature, expressing itself with a force that only needs a little impetuosity to be made more obvious. Several nude studies by Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Coxe and Miss Helen W. Phelps are present, but except for a cerunin crispness of outline in Mr. Coxe s. Bather. There is nothing striking in this group of pictures. Mr. Millet's old English tavern scene, called, we believe. "Rook and Pigeon," reappears once more, and brings with it a sense of picturesque anecdote told smoothly and agreeably on canvas. Of really brisk, authoritative brushwork there is hardly any to be seen, among the figure paintings, outside a bit of still life by Voilon, a peasant subject by L'Hermitte, and an inconsequential yet clever sketch of a girl by Mr. Chase. Mr. Hitchcock's Dutch landscape, with geese and a windmill, promises well, but it, on the whole, a thin and rather scratchy performance. An impressionistic portrait, by Mr. Reid, is on the whole, a thin and rather scratchy performance in the property of the show, but he has chosen to exhibit one of his less satisfying works. There is one very long, narrow picture in the collection which is painted only fairly well, but which tells its story with some animation and point. It is by Mr. E. L. Henry, and it represents the locomotive "De With Clinton" starting off with its train, amid an excited crowd, in 1831. This was the first train to be used in this State, it had many curious features, and Mr. Henry has reproduced them in an intelligent and interesting specimen of historical painting. It is a pity that his technical acquirements should be far beneath his machinal acquirements should be far beneath his ambition. As it is, the work is done w give, repose. Landscape art, when it is good, gives this sensation, and we may cite in support of the

ME. PALMER'S SECOND CONCERT

With the help of Mr. Anton Soldl and his Metropolitan Orchestra, Courtlandt Palmer gave his ond concert in the concert-room of the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. He played Chopin's concerto in E miner in the arrangement made by Tausig, Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasia," and, in response to a recall after the latter number, a study in G minor by Ludwig Schytte. orchestral pieces were a transcription of the Andante Cantabile from Beethoven's Trio, op. 97. made by Liszt, an adagio cantabile for strings by Tschaikowsky, the singular movement designed to deplot the phosphorescence of the ocean from Nicode's symphonic ode, "Das Meer," and a new "Torchlight Dance" by Tschalkowsky, in which the style of Meyerbeer was attempted without success.

Mr. Palmer's style of play is not shown to the best advantage in the Tausig version of the Chopin concerto, which calls for greater vigor and brilllancy than are yet at his command. There can be no question that he is endowed with genuine gifts Aldermen to remove the statue of Leif Ericsson from Commonwealth-ave, to Wood Island Park, East Boston.

A menument is to be erected at Vitré, in Britanny, to the glory of Mme, de Sévigné, whose "Letters," written under the reign of Louis XIV, are well known to the American students of the french language. Many of these "Letters" were dated from Les Rochers, a coquettish-looking castle two lengues distant from Vitré. She was not born there, however, and neither at Parls, though it is so stated and engraved upon a plaque of white marble placed upon the front of a Parisian house, Place des Vosges, where Victor Hugo lived for several years. Mme, de Sévigné was born in the village of Bourbilly, near Semur, in Burgundy; but

ROBERT E. LEE., JR., MARRIED. Washington, March 8.-Robert E. Lee, jr., of Roanoke, and Miss Juliette Carter, the daughter of Colonel Thomas H, Carter, of King William County, were married this morning, at half past o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Rosier Dulany, sister of the bride, on Washington Heights, in this city. of the bride, on Washington Heights, in this city. The wedding was quiet, only relatives and intimate friends of the Lee and Carter families being present. There were no attendants, and the simple ceremony of the Episcopal Church was performed by the Rev. Dr. Mcklim, of Epiphany Parish. Colonel Carter gave his daughter away. After the ceremony there was a welding breakfast, and later Mr. and Mrs. Lee left for New-York. Among those present at the ceremony were ex-Governor Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, of Fairfax County, and her sons; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Miss Mildred Lee, sister of the bridegroom, and Thomas Carter, of Richmond, the bride's brother.

FUNERAL OF MES. MARY HEMENWAY. Boston, March 8.-Clergymen of various creeds, teachers of many schools, painters and men ters, were present to-day at the funeral of Mrs. her late residence, in Mt. Vernon-st. The services her late residence, in Mi. Vernon-si. The services were of the simplest nature, consisting of Scripture readings and prayer by the Rev. Charles G. Ames, of the Church of the Disciples, and singing by the Arlington Street Church quartet. Among those present were Rishop Lawrence, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Professor Harris, formerly of the School of Philosophy at Concord: Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, President W. F. Warren, of Boston University, and many prominent educators. The University, and many prom-burial was at Mount Auburn.

MME. CALVE IS STILL INDISPOSED.

Boston, March 8-Mme. Calvé, who was to have appeared in "Carmen" this afternoon, is still suffering from her fall of Tuesday night, and was unable to sing. Mme. Sigrid Arnoldson sang her part. Mine. Calvé said this afternoon that she would sing in "Carmen" on Saturday evoling. She is suffering from severe pains in her back and hips is not able to walk about much, and says she dess not propose to take any great amount of exercise for a day or two.